



# BioMap and Living Waters

## Guiding Land Conservation for Biodiversity in Massachusetts

### Core Habitats of Chilmark

This report and associated map provide information about important sites for biodiversity conservation in your area.

This information is intended for conservation planning, and is not intended for use in state regulations.

Produced by:  
**Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program**  
**Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife**  
**Executive Office of Environmental Affairs**  
**Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

Produced in 2004



# BioMap and Living Waters:

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\* Depending on the location of Core Habitats, your city or town may not have all of these sections.

**Spring Salamander**  
(*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*)  
Species of Special Concern



*Funding for this project was made available by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, contributions to the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Fund, and through the State Wildlife Grants Program of the US Fish & Wildlife Service.*



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### Introduction

In this report, the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program provides you with site-specific biodiversity information for your area. Protecting our biodiversity today will help ensure the full variety of species and natural communities that comprise our native flora and fauna will persist for generations to come.

The information in this report is the result of two statewide biodiversity conservation planning projects, **BioMap** and **Living Waters**. The goal of the BioMap project, completed in 2001, was to identify and delineate the most important areas for the long-term viability of terrestrial, wetland, and estuarine elements of biodiversity in Massachusetts. The goal of the Living Waters project, completed in 2003, was to identify and delineate the rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds that are important for freshwater biodiversity in the Commonwealth. These two conservation plans are based on documented observations of rare species, natural communities, and exemplary habitats.

### What is a Core Habitat?

Both BioMap and Living Waters delineate **Core Habitats** that identify the most critical sites for biodiversity conservation across the state. Core Habitats represent habitat for the state's most viable rare plant and animal populations and include exemplary natural communities and aquatic habitats. Core Habitats represent a wide diversity of rare species and natural communities (see Table 1), and these areas are also thought to contain virtually all of the other described species in Massachusetts. Statewide, BioMap Core Habitats encompass 1,380,000 acres of uplands and wetlands, and Living Waters identifies 429 Core Habitats in rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.



### Core Habitats and Land Conservation

One of the most effective ways to protect biodiversity for future generations is to protect Core Habitats from adverse human impacts through land conservation. For Living Waters Core Habitats, protection efforts should focus on the **riparian areas**, the areas of land adjacent to water bodies. A naturally vegetated buffer that extends 330 feet (100 meters) from the water's edge helps to maintain cooler water temperature and to maintain the nutrients, energy, and natural flow of water needed by freshwater species.

### In Support of Core Habitats

To further ensure the protection of Core Habitats and Massachusetts' biodiversity in the long-term, the BioMap and Living Waters projects identify two additional areas that help support Core Habitats.

In BioMap, areas shown as **Supporting Natural Landscape** provide buffers around the Core Habitats, connectivity between Core Habitats, sufficient space for ecosystems to function, and contiguous undeveloped habitat for common species. Supporting Natural Landscape was



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generated using a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) model, and its exact boundaries are less important than the general areas that it identifies. Supporting Natural Landscape represents potential land protection priorities once Core Habitat protection has been addressed.

In Living Waters, *Critical Supporting Watersheds* highlight the immediate portion of the watershed that sustains, or possibly degrades, each freshwater Core Habitat. These areas were also identified using a GIS model. Critical Supporting Watersheds represent developed and undeveloped lands, and can be quite large. Critical Supporting Watersheds can be helpful in land-use planning, and while they are not shown on these maps, they can be viewed in the Living Waters report or downloaded from [www.mass.gov/mgis](http://www.mass.gov/mgis).

## Understanding Core Habitat Species, Community, and Habitat Lists

### What's in the List?

Included in this report is a list of the species, natural communities, and/or aquatic habitats for each Core Habitat in your city or town. The lists are organized by Core Habitat number.

For the larger Core Habitats that span more than one town, the species and community lists refer to the entire Core Habitat, not just the portion that falls within your city or town. For a list of all the state-listed rare species within your city or town's boundary, whether or not they are in Core Habitat, please see the town rare species lists available at [www.nhesp.org](http://www.nhesp.org).

The list of species and communities within a Core Habitat contains only the species and

**Table 1.** The number of rare species and types of natural communities explicitly included in the BioMap and Living Waters conservation plans, relative to the total number of native species statewide.

BioMap		
Biodiversity Group	Species and Verified Natural Community Types	
	Included in BioMap	Total Statewide
Vascular Plants	246	1,538
Birds	21	221 breeding species
Reptiles	11	25
Amphibians	6	21
Mammals	4	85
Moths and Butterflies	52	An estimated 2,500 to 3,000
Damselflies and Dragonflies	25	An estimated 165
Beetles	10	An estimated 2,500 to 4,000
Natural Communities	92	> 105 community types
Living Waters		
Biodiversity Group	Species	
	Included in Living Waters	Total Statewide
Aquatic Vascular Plants	23	114
Fishes	11	57
Mussels	7	12
Aquatic Invertebrates	23	An estimated > 2500

natural communities that were explicitly included in a given BioMap or Living Waters Core Habitat. Other rare species or examples of other natural communities may fall within the Core Habitat, but for various reasons are not included in the list. For instance, there are a few rare species that are omitted from the list or summary because of their particular sensitivity to the threat of collection. Likewise, the content of many very small Core Habitats are not described in this report or list, often because they contain a single location of a rare plant



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species. Some Core Habitats were created for suites of common species, such as forest birds, which are particularly threatened by habitat fragmentation. In these cases, the individual common species are not listed.

### What does 'Status' mean?

The Division of Fisheries and Wildlife determines a status category for each rare species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, M.G.L. c.131A, and its implementing regulations, 321 CMR 10.00. Rare species are categorized as Endangered, Threatened, or of Special Concern according to the following:

- **Endangered** species are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range or are in danger of extirpation from Massachusetts.
- **Threatened** species are likely to become Endangered in Massachusetts in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **Special Concern** species have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked or occur in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that they could easily become Threatened in Massachusetts.

In addition, the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program maintains an unofficial **watch list** of plants that are tracked due to potential conservation interest or concern, but are not regulated under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act or other laws or regulations. Likewise, described natural communities are not regulated any laws or regulations, but they can help to identify ecologically important areas that are worthy of protection. The status of natural

### Legal Protection of Biodiversity

BioMap and Living Waters present a powerful vision of what Massachusetts would look like with full protection of the land that supports most of our biodiversity. To create this vision, some populations of state-listed rare species were deemed more likely to survive over the long-term than others.

Regardless of their potential viability, all sites of state-listed species have full legal protection under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (M.G.L. c.131A) and its implementing regulations (321 CMR 10.00). Habitat of state-listed wildlife is also protected under the Wetlands Protection Act Regulations (310 CMR 10.37 and 10.59). The **Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas** shows **Priority Habitats**, which are used for regulation under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act and Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (M.G.L. c.30) and **Estimated Habitats**, which are used for regulation of rare wildlife habitat under the Wetlands Protection Act. For more information on rare species regulations, see the *Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas*, available from the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program in book and CD formats.

BioMap and Living Waters are conservation planning tools and do not, in any way, supplant the Estimated and Priority Habitat Maps which have regulatory significance. Unless and until the combined BioMap and Living Waters vision is fully realized, we must continue to protect all populations of our state-listed species and their habitats through environmental regulation.

communities reflects the documented number and acreages of each community type in the state:

- **Critically Imperiled** communities typically have 5 or fewer documented sites or have very few remaining acres in the state.
- **Imperiled** communities typically have 6-20 sites or few remaining acres in the state.
- **Vulnerable** communities typically have 21-100 sites or limited acreage across the state.
- **Secure** communities typically have over 100 sites or abundant acreage across the state; however excellent examples are identified as Core Habitat to ensure continued protection.



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### Understanding Core Habitat Summaries

Following the BioMap and Living Waters Core Habitat species and community lists, there is a descriptive summary of each Core Habitat that occurs in your city or town. This summary highlights some of the outstanding characteristics of each Core Habitat, and will help you learn more about your city or town's biodiversity. You can find out more information about many of these species and natural communities by looking at specific *fact sheets* at [www.nhesp.org](http://www.nhesp.org).

### Next Steps

BioMap and Living Waters were created in part to help cities and towns prioritize their land protection efforts. While there are many reasons to conserve land – drinking water protection, recreation, agriculture, aesthetics, and others – BioMap and Living Waters Core Habitats are especially helpful to municipalities seeking to protect the rare species, natural communities, and overall biodiversity within their boundaries. Please use this report and map along with the rare species and community fact sheets to appreciate and understand the biological treasures in your city or town.

### Protecting Larger Core Habitats

Core Habitats vary considerably in size. For example, the average BioMap Core Habitat is 800 acres, but Core Habitats can range from less than 10 acres to greater than 100,000 acres. These larger areas reflect the amount of land needed by some animal species for breeding, feeding, nesting, overwintering, and long-term survival. Protecting areas of this size can be

very challenging, and requires developing partnerships with neighboring towns.

Prioritizing the protection of certain areas within larger Core Habitats can be accomplished through further consultation with Natural Heritage Program biologists, and through additional field research to identify the most important areas of the Core Habitat.

### Additional Information

If you have any questions about this report, or if you need help protecting land for biodiversity in your community, the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program staff looks forward to working with you.

Contact the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program:

*by Phone* 508-792-7270, Ext. 200

*by Fax:* 508-792-7821

*by Email:* [natural.heritage@state.ma.us](mailto:natural.heritage@state.ma.us).

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The GIS datalayers of BioMap and Living Waters Core Habitats are available for download from MassGIS: [www.mass.gov/mgis](http://www.mass.gov/mgis)

Check out [www.nhesp.org](http://www.nhesp.org) for information on:

- Rare species in your town
- Rare species fact sheets
- BioMap and Living Waters projects
- Natural Heritage publications, including:
  - \* Field guides
  - \* Natural Heritage Atlas, and more!



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# BioMap: Species and Natural Communities

## Chilmark

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### Core Habitat BM1471

#### Natural Communities

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Estuarine Subtidal: Coastal Salt Pond		Imperiled
Oak - Hickory Forest		Secure
Sandplain Grassland		Critically Imperiled

#### Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Bayard's Green Adder's-Mouth	<i>Malaxis bayardii</i>	Endangered
Brackish Bulrush	<i>Scirpus cylindricus</i>	Watch Listed
Bristly Foxtail	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	Special Concern
Bushy Rockrose	<i>Helianthemum dumosum</i>	Special Concern
Canadian Sanicle	<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>	Threatened
Crane-fly Orchid	<i>Tipularia discolor</i>	Endangered
Grass-Leaved Ladies'-Tresses	<i>Spiranthes vernalis</i>	Threatened
Lion's Foot	<i>Nabalus serpentarius</i>	Endangered
Nantucket Shadbush	<i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i>	Special Concern
New England Blazing Star	<i>Liatrix scariosa</i> var. <i>novae-angliae</i>	Special Concern
Papillose Nut-Sedge	<i>Scleria pauciflora</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>	Endangered
Purple Needlegrass	<i>Aristida purpurascens</i>	Threatened
Saltpond Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	Threatened
Sandplain Blue-Eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium fuscatum</i>	Special Concern
Sandplain Flax	<i>Linum intercursum</i>	Special Concern
Sea-Beach Knotweed	<i>Polygonum glaucum</i>	Special Concern

#### Invertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Barrens Buckmoth	<i>Hemileuca maia</i>	Special Concern



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## Chilmark

Barrens Daggermoth	<i>Acronicta albarufa</i>	Threatened
Barrens Metarranthis Moth	<i>Metarranthis apiciaria</i>	Endangered
Blueberry Sallow	<i>Apharetra dentata</i>	-----
Chain Dot Geometer	<i>Cingilia catenaria</i>	Special Concern
Coastal Heathland Cutworm	<i>Abagrotis nefascia benjamini</i>	Special Concern
Coastal Swamp Metarranthis Moth	<i>Metarranthis pilosaria</i>	Special Concern
Comet Darner	<i>Anax longipes</i>	Special Concern
Faded Gray Geometer	<i>Stenoporpia polygrammaria</i>	Threatened
Gerhard's Underwing Moth	<i>Catocala herodias gerhardi</i>	Special Concern
Imperial Moth	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	Threatened
Melsheimer's Sack Bearer	<i>Cicinnus melsheimeri</i>	Threatened
Pine Barrens Itame	<i>Itame sp. 1 near inextricata</i>	Special Concern
Pine Barrens Lycia	<i>Lycia ypsilon</i>	Threatened
Pine Barrens Zale	<i>Zale sp. 1 near lunifera</i>	Special Concern
Pink Sallow	<i>Psectraglaea carnosus</i>	Special Concern
Purple Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela purpurea</i>	Special Concern
Sandplain Euchlaena	<i>Euchlaena madusaria</i>	Special Concern
Slender Clearwing Sphinx Moth	<i>Hemaris gracilis</i>	Special Concern
Spartina Borer Moth	<i>Spartiniphaga inops</i>	Special Concern
Spiny Oakworm	<i>Anisota stigma</i>	Special Concern
Straight-lined Mallow moth	<i>Bagisara rectifascia</i>	Special Concern
Three-Lined Angle Moth	<i>Digrammia eremiata</i>	Threatened
Water-Willow Stem Borer	<i>Papaipema sulphurata</i>	Threatened

### Vertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Special Concern
Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Special Concern
Four-toed Salamander	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Special Concern



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# BioMap: Species and Natural Communities

## Chilmark

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Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Threatened
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Special Concern
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Threatened
Pied-Billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Endangered
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Endangered
Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Special Concern

### Core Habitat BM1487

#### Invertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Water-Willow Stem Borer	<i>Papaipema sulphurata</i>	Threatened

#### Vertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Four-toed Salamander	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Special Concern

### Core Habitat BM1488

#### Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Small Site for Rare Plant		

### Core Habitat BM1490

#### Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Broom Crowberry	<i>Corema conradii</i>	Special Concern

#### Invertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Gerhard's Underwing Moth	<i>Catocala herodias gerhardi</i>	Special Concern
Water-Willow Stem Borer	<i>Papaipema sulphurata</i>	Threatened



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# BioMap: Species and Natural Communities

## Chilmark

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### Core Habitat BM1493

#### Natural Communities

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Estuarine Subtidal: Coastal Salt Pond		Imperiled
Maritime Beach Strand Community		Vulnerable
Maritime Dune Community		Imperiled

#### Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Broom Crowberry	<i>Corema conradii</i>	Special Concern
Bushy Rockrose	<i>Helianthemum dumosum</i>	Special Concern
Cranefly Orchid	<i>Tipularia discolor</i>	Endangered
Nantucket Shadbush	<i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i>	Special Concern
Saltpond Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	Threatened
Sandplain Blue-Eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium fuscatum</i>	Special Concern
Sea-Beach Knotweed	<i>Polygonum glaucum</i>	Special Concern

#### Invertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Chain Dot Geometer	<i>Cingilia catenaria</i>	Special Concern
Coastal Heathland Cutworm	<i>Abagrotis nefascia benjamini</i>	Special Concern
Gerhard's Underwing Moth	<i>Catocala herodias gerhardi</i>	Special Concern
Imperial Moth	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	Threatened
Sandplain Euchlaena	<i>Euchlaena madusaria</i>	Special Concern
Sensitive Rare Invertebrate		
Spiny Oakworm	<i>Anisota stigma</i>	Special Concern
Straight-lined Mallow moth	<i>Bagisara rectifascia</i>	Special Concern
Water-Willow Stem Borer	<i>Papaipema sulphurata</i>	Threatened



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# BioMap: Species and Natural Communities

## Chilmark

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### Vertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Birds		-----
Landbird Migration Habitat		-----
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Special Concern
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Threatened
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened

### Core Habitat BM1494

#### Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Small Site for Rare Plant		

### Core Habitat BM1495

#### Natural Communities

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Sandplain Grassland		Critically Imperiled

#### Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Small Site for Rare Plant		

### Core Habitat BM1504

#### Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Small Site for Rare Plant		

### Core Habitat BM1525

#### Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Purple Needlegrass	<i>Aristida purpurascens</i>	Threatened



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Pygmyweed

*Crassula aquatica*

Threatened

### Invertebrates

Common Name

Scientific Name

Status

Chain Dot Geometer

*Cingilia catenaria*

Special Concern

### Vertebrates

Common Name

Scientific Name

Status

Common Tern

*Sterna hirundo*

Special Concern

Leach's Storm-Petrel

*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*

Endangered

Least Tern

*Sterna antillarum*

Special Concern

Roseate Tern

*Sterna dougallii*

Endangered

Spotted Turtle

*Clemmys guttata*

Special Concern



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# BioMap: Core Habitat Summaries

## Chilmark

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### Core Habitat BM1471

Given the wide variety of uncommon plants and animals found here, this large Core Habitat represents a critical area for Massachusetts' biodiversity. Encompassing the central and southern portions of Martha's Vineyard, this Core Habitat contains numerous Coastal Salt Ponds, and its Sandplain Grassland may be the largest and best example of this community type in New England. These and other habitats support several dozen rare invertebrate species, and nearly as many rare plant species. The Core Habitat also supports rare turtles and salamanders, several coastal waterbirds, Northern Harriers, as well as important migration and breeding habitat for a variety of other bird species. More than half of the Core Habitat is protected, and further conservation of the remaining areas is important to reduce habitat fragmentation.

#### Natural Communities

The Sandplain Grassland within this Core Habitat is considered to be the largest and best in the state, and possibly in New England. Sandplain Grasslands are found on rolling plains and generally occur on sandy, dry, poor soils. This very rare natural community supports many state-listed plant and animal species. This Core Habitat also contains numerous Estuarine Subtidal Coastal Salt Ponds in good condition. Coastal Salt Pond communities consist of vegetation surrounding coastal brackish ponds. These ponds are usually separated from the ocean by a sandspit. Their salinity varies and is influenced by opening and closing of the spit.

#### Plants

More than a dozen different rare plant species, several in multiple locations, are located within this large Core Habitat. Many of the species are adapted to coastal conditions, such as the Saltpond Pennywort, which grows around the edges of saltponds, and the Sea-Beach Knotweed, which is found growing along shifting dunes. Others are characteristic species of sandplain grasslands, including the Bushy Rockrose, Sandplain Flax, and Papillose Nut-Sedge. In areas of mesic or wet forest, the Endangered Cranefly Orchid grows.

#### Invertebrates

This Core Habitat includes habitat for a diversity of invertebrate species that are listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Species of Special Concern in Massachusetts, including 22 species of moths and butterflies. These invertebrates represent a unique and threatened biota of global significance. For example, the Imperial Moth and four other moth species inhabiting this Core Habitat are not found anywhere in Massachusetts except on Martha's Vineyard. Besides barrens species such as Melsheimer's Sack Bearer moth, the Barrens Daggermoth, and Gerhard's Underwing moth, this Core Habitat includes various other habitats for rare invertebrates, including heathlands inhabited by species such as the Pink Sallow moth and the Slender Clearwing Sphinx moth; acidic shrub swamps and kettlehole bogs that are habitat for the Coastal Swamp Metarranthus moth and the Water-willow Stem Borer moth; sandplain grasslands that provide habitat for the Three-Lined Angle moth; and marshes and Coastal Plain pondshores inhabited by the Straight-lined Mallow moth, the Spartina Borer moth, and the Comet Darner dragonfly.



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# BioMap: Core Habitat Summaries

## Chilmark

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### Vertebrates

This large and diverse Core Habitat contains some of the best habitat on Martha's Vineyard for supporting viable populations of Eastern Box Turtles, Spotted Turtles, and Four-toed Salamanders.

This Core Habitat also encompasses many of the most important nesting and foraging areas for Northern Harriers on Martha's Vineyard, as well as important breeding habitat for Piping Plovers and Least Terns. The numerous ponds and associated wetlands located immediately landward of the barrier beaches provide important migration habitat for waterfowl and other waterbirds. Moving inland, woodlands and shrublands provide important breeding habitat for birds associated with pitch pine - scrub oak barrens, as well as valuable near-coast migration habitat for a variety of landbirds. Grasshopper Sparrows formerly nested in the sandplain grasslands of Katama Plains, although their current status is uncertain.

### Core Habitat BM1487

#### Invertebrates

This Core Habitat includes a 5-km stretch of the Tiasquam River and associated shallow, swampy wetlands that are habitat for the Water-willow Stem Borer moth, a Threatened species that is found nowhere in the world outside of Massachusetts. This stretch of the Tiasquam River is within a relatively undeveloped and unfragmented landscape, and is located less than 5 km from other Core Habitats for the Water-willow Stem Borer along the northwest coast of Chilmark and West Tisbury. This proximity allows for occasional dispersal of Water-willow Stem Borer moths between these areas, which is important to maintain viable populations of this species. It appears that most of this Core Habitat is unprotected.

#### Vertebrates

A documented observation of a population of Four-toed Salamanders near Looks Pond suggests that additional Four-toed Salamanders may be present in suitable riparian habitat along the length of the Tiasquam River, especially in forested wetlands and mossy seeps.

### Core Habitat BM1490

#### Plants

A stable population of the low-growing shrub Broom Crowberry is found on a wind-swept knob in this Core Habitat.



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# BioMap: Core Habitat Summaries

## Chilmark

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### Invertebrates

Kettlehole ponds and other shallow, swampy wetlands within this Core Habitat are habitat for the Water-willow Stem Borer moth, a Threatened species that is found nowhere in the world outside of Massachusetts. This Core Habitat is located less than 5 km from other habitat for the Water-willow Stem Borer along the Tiasquam River in Chilmark. This proximity allows for occasional dispersal of Water-willow Stem Borer moths between these two areas, which is important to maintain viable populations of this species. Also within this Core Habitat are Scrub Oak shrublands that are important habitat for Gerhard's Underwing moth, located within dispersal distance of similar Core Habitats along the northwest coast of Chilmark and West Tisbury and along the north coast of Aquinnah. It appears that most of this Core Habitat is unprotected.

### Core Habitat BM1493

This Core Habitat encompasses a variety of high-quality Estuarine and Maritime communities in Aquinnah and Chilmark on Martha's Vineyard. These diverse habitats support many rare plant species, several rare moth species, and a rare tiger beetle. The beaches and dunes provide important nesting habitat for Piping Plovers and Least Terns, and other areas are used by Northern Harriers and a variety of migrating bird species.

### Natural Communities

This Core Habitat contains a variety of high-quality estuarine and maritime communities, including two large Coastal Salt Ponds of good condition. Both have diverse shoreline vegetation and configuration and are well-buffered by minimally disturbed upland vegetation. Coastal Salt Pond communities consist of vegetation surrounding coastal brackish ponds. These ponds are usually separated from the ocean by a sandspit. Their salinity varies and is influenced by opening and closing of the spit. This Core Habitat also contains a Maritime Beach Strand considered to be one of the best examples of this type of strand community, given its particular plant association. Maritime Beach Strand communities are sparsely vegetated, narrow, wrack-strewn areas between the line of high tide and the foredunes. They are usually part of barrier beach systems and are found seaward of any dunes, but above daily high tides.

### Plants

Open, grassy, barren areas within this Core Habitat support one of the state's two largest and healthiest populations of Sandplain Blue-Eyed Grass. Growing nearby are the globally rare Bushy Rockrose and the state Species of Special Concern, Broom Crowberry. In other portions of the Core Habitat, the Endangered Cranefly Orchid is growing. Along the shifting sands along the dunes, the globally rare Sea-Beach Knotweed thrives.



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# BioMap: Core Habitat Summaries

## Chilmark

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### Invertebrates

This Core Habitat includes habitat for at least nine invertebrate species that are listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Species of Special Concern in Massachusetts, including eight species of moths and one species of tiger beetle. For example, the Imperial Moth, which is not found anywhere in Massachusetts except on Martha's Vineyard, inhabits oak and pine woodland within this Core Habitat; more open areas dominated by Scrub Oak are habitat for Gerhard's Underwing moth. Heathlands and other maritime shrublands are habitat for moths such as the Coastal Heathland Cutworm, the Chain Dot Geometer, and the Sandplain *Euchlaena*. Marshes and other shallow freshwater wetlands provide habitat for the Straight-lined Mallow moth and the Water-willow Stem Borer moth, which is a Threatened Species that is found nowhere in the world outside of Massachusetts.

### Vertebrates

Beach and dune habitats within this Core Habitat provide important nesting habitat for Piping Plovers and Least Terns. Shrublands, grasslands, and wetlands along Menemsha Pond and behind coastal beaches provide nesting and foraging habitat for Northern Harriers and migration habitat near the coast for a variety of landbirds.

## Core Habitat BM1495

### Natural Communities

This Core Habitat contains smaller Sandplain Grassland occurrences on Martha's Vineyard. Sandplain Grasslands are found on rolling plains and generally occur on sandy, dry, poor soils. Larger examples of this community type are found near the ocean and within the influence of winds and salt spray, although small examples are also found inland. This very rare natural community type typically supports many state-listed plant and animal species.

## Core Habitat BM1525

This Core Habitat encompasses Nomans Land Island in the Atlantic Ocean south of Martha's Vineyard. This island supports a diverse coastal waterbird breeding colony, provides unusual habitats that are home to several species of rare plants and moths, and, interestingly, supports a Spotted Turtle population. This island is protected as the Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge.

### Plants

One of the state's best populations of the Threatened Purple Needlegrass is found on this island. In addition, a healthy population of the rare Pygmyweed is found along the shores of a high-quality saltpond.

### Invertebrates

Nomans Land Island is habitat for at least one rare invertebrate species, the Chain Dot Geometer moth, which inhabits the heathlands and other maritime shrublands on the island. It is likely that Nomans Land Island is inhabited by additional rare coastal moth species such as the Dune Noctuid moth, the Drunk *Apamea* moth, the *Spartina* Borer moth, and other species.



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# BioMap: Core Habitat Summaries

## Chilmark

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### Vertebrates

Nomans Land Island supports a diverse coastal waterbird breeding colony of Double-crested Cormorants (one of the largest concentrations in the state), Black-crowned Night-Herons, Snowy Egrets, Herring Gulls (one of the largest concentrations in the state), Great Black-backed Gulls, Leach's Storm-Petrels, and, formerly, Common Terns, Least Terns, and Roseate Terns. Potential threats to nesting coastal waterbirds include habitat alteration and loss, human disturbance, and predation. Annual protection from these threats is needed. Nomans Land also supports a population of Spotted Turtles. Detailed studies of Spotted Turtles on Nomans Land could offer insights into length of time that isolated populations of this species might persist in similar-sized "islands" of undisturbed habitat on the mainland.



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# Living Waters: Species and Habitats

## Chilmark

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### Core Habitat LW082

#### Fishes

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
American Brook Lamprey	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	Threatened

### Core Habitat LW130

#### Fishes

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
American Brook Lamprey	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	Threatened

### Core Habitat LW234

#### Invertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Smooth Branched Sponge	<i>Spongilla aspinosa</i>	Special Concern

### Core Habitat LW338

#### Exemplary Habitats

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Fish Habitat		-----
Lake/Pond Habitat		-----



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# Living Waters: Core Habitat Summaries

## Chilmark

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### Core Habitat LW082

This Core Habitat supports a population of the Threatened American Brook Lamprey. There are only 12 known populations within the state; this population is one of three known populations on Martha's Vineyard. This primitive, eel-like fish species has a skeleton made of cartilage. It is generally an indicator of clean, silt-free water, as it needs clean gravel in riffle habitats to spawn (breed). Permanently protecting the riparian lands adjacent to the Core Habitat and controlling sediment runoff from nearby development will help maintain the quality of this habitat.

### Core Habitat LW130

This Core Habitat supports two populations of the Threatened American Brook Lamprey. There are only 12 known populations of this species within the state; this Core Habitat contains two of three known populations of this species on Martha's Vineyard. This primitive, eel-like fish species has a skeleton made of cartilage. It is generally an indicator of clean, silt-free water, as it needs clean gravel in riffle habitats to spawn (breed). Protecting the remaining undeveloped riparian lands adjacent to Mill Brook and controlling sediment runoff from nearby development and roads will help maintain the quality of this habitat. The impacts of the dams that constrain these populations need to be evaluated.

### Core Habitat LW234

Harlock Pond supports the Smooth Branched Sponge, the only state-listed rare species of freshwater sponge. It is adapted to weakly acidic waters, and is only known from two ponds in Massachusetts.

### Core Habitat LW338

Squibnocket Pond is one of a few coastal salt ponds with a low level of development and agriculture in its riparian areas. Coastal salt ponds are unusual in that groundwater and rainwater deliver freshwater to the head of the pond, while saltwater flows into the pond from the ocean. Shifting barrier sands periodically isolate these ponds completely from the ocean. Here the pond is slightly brackish, supporting an excellent Coastal Salt Pond plant community, and providing habitats for dragonflies and other aquatic invertebrates. The pond supports fish species such as the Rainwater Killifish, as well as spawning habitats for Alewife and White Perch, two anadromous fish species that migrate from coastal waters into fresh waters to spawn. These and other migrating fish species are important components of Massachusetts' aquatic biodiversity.



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